



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 29, 1910.
VISITORS AT THE LABOR COUNCIL.
CATTLE AND CONSUMPTION.
CAPTAINS DEBATE WITH FURUSETH.
IN MEMORIAM.
VISIT OF MISS ANNA MORGAN.

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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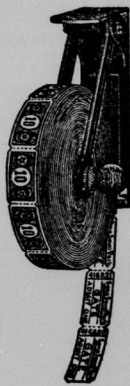
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1910.

No. 11

CATTLE AND CONSUMPTION.

Important evidence in the world-wide controversy with regard to the relation of bovine to human tuberculosis will be given next week at the sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which will be held in Washington on May 2d and 3d. Dr. William H. Park, the noted pathologist, head of the laboratories of the New York City Department of Health, will present the results of years of investigation, which, it is understood will go far to settle the question of the transmissibility of tuberculosis from cattle to man.

The discussions of the convention will be divided into three sections, besides the advisory council. Bernard Flexner of Louisville is chairman of the sociological section and Frank E. Wing of Chicago, secretary. Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker of Baltimore, is chairman of the clinical section and Dr. Louis F. Hamman, secretary. Dr. Theobald Smith of Boston is chairman of the pathological section and Dr. Walter C. Bailey, secretary. Dr. H. M. Bracken of St. Paul is chairman of the advisory council.

One of the most interesting reports of the meeting will be that of the executive secretary, Dr. Livingston Farrand, showing the growth of the anti-tuberculosis movement since May 1, 1909. The number of associations for the prevention of consumption has increased from 290 to over 425; the number of sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis from 298 to 400; and the special tuberculosis dispensaries from 222 to 265. During the year 1909, thirty-six out of forty-three legislatures in session considered the subject of tuberculosis, and, in twenty-eight, bills were passed for the prevention or treatment of this disease. Since the opening of the legislative session of 1910, out of ten legislatures in session up to May 1st, all have considered the subject of tuberculosis and every one of them has enacted some law that bears on the subject.

The officers of the National Association are Dr. E. G. Janeway of New York, president; Professor Edward T. Devine of New York and Dr. Henry Sewall of Denver, vice-presidents; Gen. George M. Sternberg of Washington, treasurer; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore, secretary; and Dr. Livingston Farrand of New York, executive secretary. Ex-president Theodore Roosevelt and Dr. William Osler are honorary vice-presidents.

A conference was held a few weeks ago at Carlisle, England, by the Shipyard Employers' Federation and the Engineers' Federation on the one hand, and the interested trade unions on the other. The object of the conference was to make an agreement whereby the number of disputes and stoppages in the shipyards and engineering shops caused by the question of the demarcation of work, should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum, if not altogether prevented. The conference was held in strict privacy, and although no official statement has been made, it is believed that the chief point discussed was a new agreement whereby disputes which it was found impossible to settle in the individual yards or shops, should be referred to committees, and that while the question was being considered by the committee the work should go on as usual until a decision had been reached.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Visitors at the Labor Council

Last Friday night the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council had the pleasure of listening to three gentlemen—Harris Weinstock, Clarence Darrow and H. J. Conway.

Mr. Weinstock spoke on the plan endorsed by the central body of having a panel of men representing employers and employees meet for the purpose of endeavoring to voluntarily settle labor disputes. Emphasis was laid on the success of this method in England, the absence of anything approaching compulsion, and the possibilities of preventing strife by the exercise of good judgment. The Chamber of Commerce has approved the suggestion. Mr. Weinstock cleared away the misunderstanding in the minds of a few that this proposal of his had something to do with his recommendation to Governor Gillett that legislation be enacted to provide for an inquiry into industrial trouble in public utility corporations before either a strike or lockout can occur. The subject before the Labor Council at this time, and to which Mr. Weinstock addressed himself, is the voluntary panels to consider labor matters in San Francisco.

Mr. Conway is the secretary of the International Retail Clerks' Association. He eloquently expressed his appreciation of the opportunity to address his fellow unionists on the Pacific Coast, and spoke of the excellent work done by the organized retail clerks to improve the lot of those who toil in stores. His advocacy of the union label was pronounced.

Clarence Darrow's visit was a surprise. He said in part:

"The labor party has a great opportunity in this city, and should be an inspiration to the working people all over the world. You should see to it that those men whom you have elected to office do their duty. Your officials must be honest and free from graft. You should elect none but men of sterling integrity to represent you. I trust that your administration of this city's affairs is going to come out well.

"You are getting good wages in San Francisco, but good wages mean nothing so long as you allow a handful of men to raise the cost of living with each increase of wages.

"The people will not forgive theft on the part of a labor party.

"A labor party should have its best men at the head.

"Independence must come through political action.

"Until labor owns its own machinery, until it works for itself, it is dealing only with a miserable makeshift.

"You must advance on political lines."

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

The Protective Union Labor Insurance Company.

To the People. Letter No. 43.

In the seventy years which have seen old-line legal reserve life insurance in the United States, many attacks have been made upon it, both from within and from without—some open and above board, some underhand and in the dark. There have been attacks upon insurance itself as being opposed to the wishes of the Deity—even Theodore Roosevelt is said to have been converted from this view only after he became President. There have been attacks by mutual companies upon the stock company, and counter attacks by the stock companies upon the mutual plan. There have been bitter fights among the legal reserve companies themselves over annual and deferred dividends. There have been attacks upon the legal reserve level premium feature, which feature all know to be the very life and strength of life insurance.

Fallacies are hard to kill, and the believers in assessmentism were strong enough to prevent some much needed changes in insurance laws suggested by our last Legislature.

As we know, the fraternal societies believe that the old-line legal reserve companies are their bitter enemies. This we all know to be absolutely false, but all of us have met the man who has pinned his faith to fraternal assessment insurance, and only changed his mind when he found himself without insurance and too old or too sick to buy insurance under a safe system.

I want to bring to your notice today a new scheme which cannot harm old companies, but which may cause serious harm to its victims who are to be limited to members in good standing of labor unions.

Mr. George B. Gerau of Los Angeles has secured the endorsement of at least one department of the American Federation of Labor for his scheme of "The Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada." I have not the time, nor is it really necessary for me to print the prospectus of the company.

It is proposed to incorporate a stock company with an authorized capital stock of \$2,500,000, and a surplus of the same amount, by the sale of 1,000,000 shares at \$5 each. The incorporators are to be the members of the executive councils of the bodies identified with the American Federation of Labor, and stock is to be sold only to members of labor unions in good standing. The stock is to be pooled with the incorporators, and no owner of stock is to be allowed to transfer his stock except to union men in good standing.

One of these restrictions is certainly illegal, and the other is hedged around with many difficulties which make it almost impossible to carry out. The board of directors is to be composed of members of the executive councils of the national labor bodies. Organized labor is to control, appoint and elect the officers.

Mr. Gerau is to be the organizer, promoter and fiscal agent, and if he fails to raise 25 per cent of the capital stock, then the scheme is to fall through, and the money advanced for stock is to be returned to the subscribers. The company is to make a specialty of its accident and health policy, which is to give more benefits and at

less cost than any other policy now on the market. It will also sell "other policies at the very lowest minimum cost possible."

The accrued earnings or profits derived from the sale of insurance are to be loaned to labor unions and it is suggested that they be used in the building of labor temples.

It seems to me that the most important part of this scheme is the vast ignorance of insurance and insurance companies of the promoter and his supporters, and ignorance of the real attitude and aims of the old-line companies.

One new insurance company will not perceptibly affect the earnings of any one of the companies. But it is important to us, as readers of the "Labor Clarion," that no organization should be built upon a false conception.

It is not necessary for me to point out the weaknesses and pitfalls of the new company for its stockholders, if it gets any. But it is essential that we should know the misconceptions and misstatements upon which it is based.

The old-line companies are described as the "anti-labor insurance companies," which, through "tainted money influence," are directly responsible for the adoption by 17 States of legislation bringing the fraternal under state supervision, except where the maximum amount of benefit is not over \$300. This is described as "another move upon the part of the common capitalistic classes to disintegrate organization consisting of millions of trade unionists, and forcing the membership of organized labor to unwittingly hold a policy in the anti-labor insurance companies at a prohibitive rate of premium."

The chief argument of the promoter in support of his scheme is that the old-line companies, among whom he names the New York Life, the Metropolitan, the Aetna, the Prudential and the Pacific Mutual, are distinctly and strictly antagonistic to labor unions. The statement seems absurd. But many people apparently believe it.

Many people do not know that a purely mutual life insurance company has no capital stock, and therefore sells none, and such companies are the largest and strongest in the world.

The policyholders elect the directors, and they are entitled to a vote, either in person, or by proxy, and every dollar paid to the company in premiums, rent, interest and profit is returned to the policyholders, less the actual expenses of management, every year in dividends, if required by the policyholders.

Every dollar of assets in the way of property, bonds, money, etc., held by a purely mutual life insurance company, belongs to the policyholders.

There has never been a purely mutual, old-line all-cash premium life company that attained any considerable business and then failed. They are the safest, strongest and largest companies the world has produced.

A life company organized on the stock plan, or with a capital stock, is controlled and managed exclusively by the stockholders, the same as other stock concerns. Many have failed to realize a profit on their investments.

Orpheum.

"Swat Milligan" will head next week's bill at the Orpheum. It is a baseball comedy. The Avon Comedy Four will present "The New School Teacher," which abounds in ludicrous situations and pleasant melody. A recent Orpheum importation—The Three Sisters Klos—are most daring and graceful lady aerial gymnasts. John McCloskey is a young American tenor with a remarkable voice. Next week will be the last of Anna Laughlin, "The Toyland Prima Donna," The Five Juggling Normans, Marshall Montgomery, and of Elita Proctor Otis in the comedy "Mrs. Bunner's Bun." A novel series of motion pictures will close the performance.

Men and Measures

A bill limiting hours of labor of railroad employees to fourteen hours daily and providing for a ten-hour period of rest has been introduced in the House by Representative Mann (Rep., Ill.)

The Irish trades unionists will hold a meeting shortly to organize a political party on the lines of the English labor party.

The Texas State Federation of Labor has the following law: "No person shall be eligible to hold office in the federation who holds any political office, whether elective or appointive; provided, that does not apply where a union man accepts an appointment wherein he continues working at his trade or such occupation as entitled him to membership in the union he represents."

Harry A. Knox, past president of the California State Federation of Labor and superintendent of the Juvenile Detention Home of which place his wife is matron, celebrated his silver wedding anniversary last Saturday night—April 23d. Many friends extended their compliments, and the "Labor Clarion" joins the number.

The profit-sharing plans of Sir Christopher Furness for the future operation of his shipyard at West Hartlepool, England, which went into operation about a year and a half ago have been abandoned. On the question of continuing them through another year, the employees voted adversely—598 to 492.

Consul-General George Horton has made a report from Athens on the conspicuous work of Greek physicians in combating the country's two chief scourges—malarial fever and tuberculosis. An annual average of 2000 persons die each year from the former, while in epidemic years, due to excessive rains, the number exceeds 6000, which was the case in 1905. The population of Greece is 2,433,806. The people have been interested through lectures, pamphlets, etc., to fight the malaria-carrying mosquito by draining stagnant pools and throwing petroleum on them. A tuberculosis congress will be held in Athens next year, to which will be invited not only physicians, but all the mayors and other prominent people.

The 18,000 men needed to install safety devices, as required by the recent legislative enactment, in the 800 coal mines of Illinois, will be furnished by the United Mine Workers at a wage advance of 5.55 per cent. This agreement was reached at Chicago on April 15th by the state executive board of the United Mine Workers of Illinois and the executive board of the operators.

Arrangements have been made with London and San Francisco banks to advance \$500,000 to finance the planting and cultivation of this year's cotton crop in the Imperial Valley of California. It is believed that the cotton area will approximate 50,000 acres. About \$100,000 will be expended in the establishment of ginneries, a compressor, an oil mill and a refinery. The ginneries will be scattered throughout the valley and the other plants will be located at El Centro. The profits from last year's crop, which was largely experimental, ran close to \$50 an acre.

Tom L. Johnson was reported by the Cleveland "Press" of April 4th as having improved in health after his rest in London and as having gone to Bournemouth, a popular watering place and winter health resort on the south coast of England.



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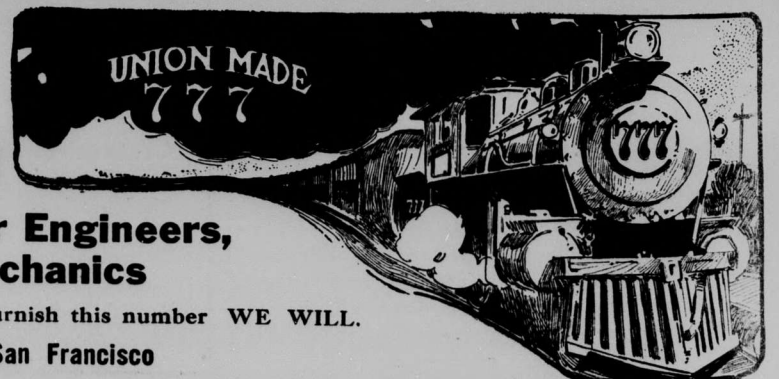
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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



CAPTAINS DEBATE WITH FURUSETH.

By Pan-American Press.

Washington, D. C.—To kill the measure framed to prevent the undermanning of American vessels, and to encourage the training of American boys for the merchant marine service by abolishing the conditions of slavery which now exist on ships flying the American flag, officials of the steamship companies, their captains and counsel, appeared before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at its final hearing and denounced Representative Spight's bill from beginning to end.

"This bill limits the number of hours of work and would destroy all discipline on board ship," growled Captain Leland in a hoarse voice suppressed from its usual quarter-back dimensions to meet the requirements of the small committee room.

"If it were not for these sea-lawyers," continued the captain, as he glared in the direction of the representatives of the Sailors' Unions, "there would be no trouble, for the shipowners have the sailors' welfare at heart and are their true friends."

"Did you ever hear of blood-money, captain?" asked Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union.

"No; that is I never—" stuttered the captain. "Never heard of sailors being bought from 'crimps' and boarding-house keepers for from ten to sixty dollars, according to the scarcity of able seamen? Never heard that there was a law to prevent this payment of blood-money up to the year 1894, but that there is no such law now?" went on Furuseth.

"Yes, yes! I've heard these tales, but they're not true—not true," replied the angered man who was fast losing his head and temper and causing the backers of the steamship companies much uneasiness. The chairman of the committee finally came to the rescue, refusing to allow Furuseth to continue his questions along that line.

Representing all the coastwise lines, Captain Younger took his turn at cudgelling the bill, and was most bitter in attacking that clause which demanded that no vessel put to sea without the full complement of seamen, provided for in the act, asserting that in cases of danger men could be even taken from the fire-room to man the boats.

Jumping to his feet the secretary of Marine Firemen's Union, Patrick Flynn, asked the captain this question:

"Do you mean to say that a fireman who has been working in one hundred and thirty degrees of heat can come up on deck where the cold air strikes him through and through like a knife and be in fit condition to take charge of a boat or pull an oar?"

Dropping his eyes, the captain refused to reply.

President White, of the Associated Passenger Carrying Lines, commenced his testimony with the feeling statement that he had appeared before the committee on the same errand two years before, and that he had hoped that the matter had been settled for all time. "There seems to be a lurking enmity against the merchant marine," signed the president. "Why I even know of one steamship company that has been forced to the dire straights of running its line without insurance in order to make ends meet."

The clause in the proposed bill which demanded that on Sunday, while safe in harbor, seamen should not be required to do any unnecessary work, was most objectionable to President White, who saw destruction for his company unless they were allowed to "make hay while the sun shines."

At this point Furuseth began to ask most uncomfortable questions.

"Should the men get extra compensation for this Sunday work, Mr. White?"

Evading a direct reply by saying, "That matter should be left to the decision of the companies," President White continued with an emotional description of his feelings during his last trip to Europe where "ships flying the American flag were a negligible quantity."

But Furuseth was not to be silenced or evaded, and at the first period in the president's discourse on Europe he interjected this question:

"Don't you think, Mr. White, that a sailor who has to work sixteen or eighteen hours a day should have some rest on Sunday?"

"Good God!" ejaculated the badgered steamship company's president, "Haven't I worked sixteen hours a day?" And then fearing further questions the owner of many ships hurriedly took his seat.

Once the question of wages came up, but only wages paid to sea captains. Several Representatives recorded their surprised disapproval at the smallness of their pay.

"Why, on the steamer that took me to Panama," explained Representative Goulden of New York, in a mournful voice, "the captain only got two hundred a month—a most disgracefully low salary, in my opinion."

A friend whispered to Furuseth, "What is an able seaman paid on these boats?"

"Twenty-five dollars a month," answered the president of the International Seamen's Union.

CAR STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia "Trades Union News" of April 21st says that after a struggle of fifty-eight days the usual result followed—the railroad company was forced to grant concessions. All misunderstandings as to the method of returning to work have been cleared away, and it looks as though the settlement will prove as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.

"We are accustomed to see men deride what they do not understand, and snarl at the good and beautiful because it lies beyond their sympathies."—Goethe.

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EDISON ON THE FUTURE.

By Letitia Gardner.

In an interview in the New York "Independent," Thomas A. Edison among other things states that in the future the laborer will enjoy an existence as pleasant as the man of wealth. This shall be accomplished through automatic machinery and agriculture. Now, if we are to judge the future by the past, it is hard to see just where automatic machinery will benefit the laborer. So far every machine that has been invented has not only rendered the laborer's means of existence more precarious, but has actually proved to be an instrument of torture.

Again, the laborer has ever viewed with alarm the introduction of new machinery, as it takes his "job" away from him. Once it was suggested that the laborers might take possession of the machines and allow them to do the work while these same laborers could spend their leisure with literature and science, but of course that would be "impracticable" and "destroy incentive;" aye, it might even "break up the home" and introduce "free love."

"Work, work," they shout. "Give us work;" never was a people possessed with a dogma so disastrous. This furious, all-pervading passion for work is pushed even to the exhaustion of the vital force of the individual and his progeny. And it is this same passion for work which drags in its train all the individual and social woes which for two centuries have tortured sad humanity.

Not being satisfied with imposing this degrading occupation upon themselves, the men must needs drag their wives and daughters with them until today we have factory girls and women pale drooping flowers, with disordered stomachs and languid limbs, who have never known the pleasure of a healthy life in all their weariness.

And children, too. Ten hours of work for children! Oh, the misery of it! Never could there have been invented a vice more degrading to the mind and enervating to the body, more destructive of every finer instinct, than work in the vitiated atmosphere of the capitalist factory. Someone has said that our epoch is called the century of work. It is also the century of pain, misery and degradation.

You will pardon this digression and return with me to Mr. Edison, and see if we can discover on what he basis his hopes of the future. Ah, now we see! He tells us we are only animals but are coming out of the dog stage and moving towards the human stage. This must surely mean that these animals will, in the course of a thousand years or so, evolve intelligence sufficient to enable them to take possession of the machinery and let it work for them. Yes, Edison means that some day we will turn on our blind captor and make it our slave. Sublime conception! This heartless monster of steel came not to enslave, but to liberate the human race!

A preacher took some colored candidates for baptism down to a river in Louisiana. Seeing some alligators in the stream, one of them objected. "Why, brother," urged the pastor, "can't you trust the Lord? He took care of Jonah, didn't he?" "Y-e-e-s," admitted the darky, "but a whale's different. A whale's got mem'ry; but if one o' dem 'gators wus ter swaller dis nigger, he'd jes' go to sleep dar in the sun an' fergit it."

An hotel-keeper near New York City is a Frenchman, and his family know little more about English than he does. His suburban hotel stands in the center of a square filled with large trees. When the proprietor wanted to call attention to this advantage he put on his cards, "The most shady hotel around New York." The reputation of the place is beyond reproach and the proprietor does not know yet why so many persons smile when they read the line quoted.

GEMS FROM THE EXCHANGES.

"The members of the National Association of Manufacturers can combine to disrupt trade unions and solicit or intimidate men to leave their organizations; they can, and so far as possible have boycotted union labor, yet they cannot be brought into court for illegal conspiracy or sued for damages, though they have inflicted financial injury upon thousands of workmen by reducing wages, or preventing advances on the wage rate. But then there are more Congressmen representing their interests in Washington than there are representing the workmen's."—"International Molders' Journal."

"In union there is not only strength, but faith, hope, charity and brotherhood. In non-union there is a selling plater's handicap of taking what is left—everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost."—"Metal Polishers' Journal."

"The trade unions ask for no special rights or privileges not accorded to or enjoyed by any individual citizen. We insist upon freedom of action always within the law, and invite punishment by due legal process of law if we transgress. We object to and emphatically protest against government by injunction, which is another name for industrial slavery, and a hollow mockery on our boasted democracy. We want and demand free speech and free press, both of which are guaranteed by the Constitution, but denied us by injunction judges in some cases."—"Cigar Makers' Journal."

"If anyone should wonder why the common people cannot get favorable legislation through the United States Senate, let him remember that a majority of its members are wealthy men, who have money invested in a manner that opposes the common people rather than favors them. These wealthy Senators can hardly be considered as in sympathy with the people's interests, and the people may be sure that whatever legislation is passed by the Senate will bear the imprint of corporate wealth. Take the recently adopted tariff bill, for example."—"Labor Advocate."

"The man that has no enemies never tried to do anything. He is worse than the loafer. Better be hated for your good deeds than hated for not doing anything at all."—"United Mine Workers' Journal."

"There should be a Women's Union Label League in every community. Too much of the wages of labor is spent in sustaining non-union employers and workmen. Forget your enemies. Remember your friends. Buy union-label goods. Get the women to help. Organize Women's Union Label Leagues."—"The Eastern Labor News."

"Cheap labor means poverty and degradation for the masses of the people. It means low prices for the products of the farm and factory. The consuming power of the people is measured by their earnings, and cheap labor means the lessening of their purchases. The sooner the retail merchant looks at these facts in the right way, the better off he will be both in the sale of factory and farm products."—"Shoe Workers' Journal."

"Organized labor should enter a vigorous protest against the elevation of corporation lawyers to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Through constant education and agitation we have brought the middle man to realize that representatives of corporations in Congress was not to the best interests of the country. Representatives of corporations are a greater menace on the Supreme bench than in Congress."—Seattle "Union Record."

"There is tonic in the things that men do not love to hear. Free speech is to a great many people what winds are to oceans and malarial regions, which waft away the elements of disease, and bring new elements of health; and when free speech is stopped miasma is bred and death comes fast."—Henry Ward Beecher.

FREEDOM.

A London paper, "The Commonwealth," contains the following: "Nothing is freedom which does not mean full and continuous opportunity to make the best of one's powers and to live the fullest life; such freedom is in jeopardy every day, and the battle must be fought every day until it is won. For the individual or the community to become its own master is to go from strength to strength. To create and to use its own power for the highest ends is freedom. This freedom is threatened by those who have legal power over the lives of others, and this power must be taken away. The truth is, democracy will really be on its trial when this freedom has been legalized when both men and women have equal rights and duties of citizenship and are free from being under obligation to a few for work, wages, shelter and other things; and free under laws which are spiritually and socially democratic, that is, an expression of the truth that we are members one of another."

Gunner: "You can't get the best of those railway porters who bang your things about. I labeled my trunks 'China,' and thought they would handle them with unusual care." "Guyer: 'And did they?' Gunner: 'No; but blamed if they didn't ship 'em all the way to Shanghai, and I haven't seen 'em since.'"

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. By Pan-American Press.

Sue for False Imprisonment.

Newburg, N. Y.—Suits aggregating \$50,000 have been brought here by four officers of the International Association of Machinists against the City of Philadelphia. False arrest is alleged. Jacob Calhoun, general organizer of the union, and his co-plaintiffs complain that they were arrested while distributing union labor circulars in front of the Cramp and Midvale shipyards. They spent five days in jail, and were discharged when a grand jury refused to indict them for conspiracy.

Taxi-Cab Chauffeurs Win.

Chicago, Ill.—With the breaking of the ranks of "the big seven" among the taxi-cab owners of Chicago, the organized chauffeurs of this city claim their strike is half won.

Miners Busy Organizing.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The United Mine Workers are making hay while the sun shines. While the 40,000 miners are out on strike, several organizers have been placed in the field and are now organizing them. The Miners' Union intends to launch a vigorous campaign to unionize the unorganized fields of West Virginia, Maryland, Alabama, Colorado, Kentucky and other States. The striking miners have shown a great deal of interest in the unionizing of the plants of the steel trust, and are giving much assistance in this work.

Girl Strikers Run Shop.

Sedalia, Mo.—A shirtwaist factory owned by fifty girls, supported by local labor organizations, and conducted along co-operative lines, is the outcome of the shirtwaist strike in this city. The factory started operations last Monday.

Strike Breakers Fight for Jobs.

New York, N. Y.—An advertisement for non-unionists brought down a horde of applicants at the offices of the Fidelity Secret Service. While the "ad." asked for 50 men, nearly 2000 responded, and it soon became necessary to send for the police reserves. The men fought fiercely for the jobs, and an ex-policeman was blackjacked in the fray.

1000 Millmen Locked Out.

Canton, Ohio—Because the employees of the Stark Rolling Mills, a thousand strong, joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the company has declared a lock-out. The men are determined to fight for their right to organize to the last ditch, if necessary.

Switchmen's Strike Ends.

St. Paul, Minn.—The four and a half months' strike of the switchmen against the Northwestern Railroad has been declared off.

Boston & Maine Signs Up.

Boston, Mass.—The wage scales and working conditions agreement for the 4300 conductors and trainmen of the Boston and Maine Railroad was signed after a ten-day conference between the adjustment committees of the two brotherhoods and the general superintendent of the Boston and Maine.

Sugar Strikers Victorious.

New York, N. Y.—The strike of the men in the sugar refineries is over, the men having gained a slight increase in their wages and better working conditions.

Falling Stone Kills Eleven.

Easton, Pa.—Eleven men, all foreigners, were crushed to death in the stone quarry of the Nazareth-Portland Cement Company. A premature

explosion tore loose 5000 tons of stone, covering the victims.

Open Home for "Broken Rails."

Chicago, Ill.—Nearly 1000 people witnessed the dedication of the new home for aged and disabled railroad workers at Highland Park. Governor Deneen and the officials of the engineers and firemen made addresses. The home costs \$120,000.

Paper Strike Costly to Firm.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—The strike of the paper makers has been and is a costly proposition to the International Paper Company. It is estimated that the company has already lost more than half a million dollars for transportation of strike breakers, special guards, and cancelled and delayed contracts. The Washington and Saratoga Counties lost \$12,000 in their effort "to enforce the law" as the paper company wished.

Non-Unionists Say They Were Fooled.

Philadelphia, Pa.—That 150 strike-breaking conductors and motormen were shanghaied in Atlanta, Ga., and Cleveland, Ohio, and brought here under false promises, is the charge made by these men at strike headquarters. The men say they were told absolutely nothing about the strike.

Unorganized Men Strike.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Demanding the restoration of the scale of wages that prevailed two years ago, 300 laborers and 100 treadmen employed by the A. M. Byers & Co. steel plant, have declared a strike. This strike in many respects resembles the famous McKees Rocks strike of last summer.

Morrison Ridicules Steel Trust Raise.

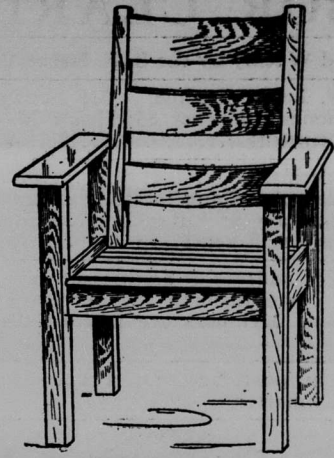
Washington, D. C.—In an interview with the Pan-American Press representative, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, ridiculed the attempt of the steel trust to offset union labor agitation by raising the pay of its 230,000 employees \$9,000,000 annually. Morrison pointed out that the average increase would only be 13 cents a day, and that the discontent of the men will not be hushed by such crumbs. A. F. of L. organizers are making much progress among the steel workers, he said.

French Strike Spreads.

Marseilles, France—The strike of the naval reservists here has taken on a more revolutionary character. Government troops are now occupying the city. It looks as if the workers of the entire community may lay down their tools before the trouble is settled. The sympathetic strike of the tramway employees, it is believed, will make it possible for the latter to win.

Eight-Hour Day for Government Workers.

Washington, D. C.—Eight thousand men have gained the eight-hour day because of an amendment to the Naval Appropriations' Bill just passed by Congress calling for the shorter work-day on all work to be performed upon the new battleships and colliers. These men had been toiling in Cramps and other yards from twelve to fifteen hours a day. They will now work for at least three and a half years upon the two new men-of-war with sixteen hours out of the twenty-four that they can call their own.



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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1910.

"Wisdom is knowing what to do next; skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it."—David Starr Jordan.

A warning has been sent to all workingmen and their friends to stay away from Great Falls, Montana. Several of the unions are in trouble with the employers, and industry is at a standstill.

In the days to come it will be recognized that the union label is a factor for cementing trade-unionism that is indispensable. The best thing we can do individually, is to hasten the dawn of that time. The duty is plain, and easy in the extreme.

Several of the "Labor Clarion's" exchanges have had kind words to say about the \$250 dividend paid on the first day of the month. We thank the Lincoln (Neb.) "Wageworker," Portland "Labor Press," and the San Diego "Labor Leader" for their utterances, which modesty prevents us re-printing.

Judge James P. Platt, in the United States Court at Hartford, Conn., on April 18th filed a verdict for \$220,000, awarded the plaintiffs, D. E. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, in their suit against the Danbury hatters, charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws. Judge Platt also allowed \$10,239.81 costs, \$5000 of which are counsel fees. The defendants have been given until June 20th to file exceptions.

Prime Minister Murray of the Victorian (Australia) State Government, will ask for Parliamentary sanction shortly for the State to engage in the coal business. Inasmuch as it already owns the mines, the executive officer has taken the preliminary precaution of suspending the issuance of fresh leases to work them, by which method the coal has hitherto reached consumers through private hands. His view is that coal has become an absolute necessity for a civilized land, and that collective ownership is the only solution of the problem that faces all communities.

Last week we published an article written by a "gentleman" named Kinghorn-Jones. The latter acknowledged the favor by writing a letter covered with peculiar hieroglyphics complaining about the capitalization of his product, and ending with this sentence: "Labor—the producers—as a rule are fools, and their leaders are rogues—Gompers is no exception." Whether Mr. Kinghorn-Jones is a producer, except in the literary sense, is not apparent. His kindly inclusion of all under the one head shows a nature besprinkled with vinegar, and Samuel Gompers will be remembered for his work for humanity long years after Kinghorn-Jones has been forgotten.

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of Mark Twain removed one whose place in American literature is assured. As a writer of clean humor, strengthened by a philosophy founded on an intimate knowledge of human nature, Samuel L. Clemens earned his position.

To Californians Mark Twain was more than a humorist. In his early days a printer, he soon showed his ability as a scribe, and from the apprenticeship of those times he graduated. As one imbued with the beauties of this State, acquainted with its history, and numbering among his former associates many whose names became as household words, Mark Twain's early successes are intertwined with the gold days of California. Now that he has passed on, we may well pause in our sorrow to be thankful he lived, for the world is enriched because of his power to cheer, to replace a frown with a smile, and to broaden our perspective of life.

VISIT OF MISS ANNA MORGAN.

To give credit where justly due is an art not acquired by man. True, there are some who strive to reach the goal, but the many are either too critical or have their judgment warped.

When a young woman, born to riches, thrusts aside the pettiness of the environment that hovers around many with money, we should applaud.

Miss Anna Morgan came to San Francisco on a brief visit early in the week. She rendered splendid service to the striking shirtwaist makers of New York City, and has become a pronounced advocate of organization as the only means immediately available to assist defenseless womanhood. Not content with theorizing, Miss Morgan has given practical evidence of earnestness, and while many in her position would have given over their entire time to social frivolities, she abandoned that course and applied herself to the work in hand. A meeting was arranged to discuss the betterment of working conditions among women in San Francisco, and the local situation was canvassed.

Miss Morgan deserves the word of appreciation and praise that should go out to every man and woman who rises above surroundings and strives to do the best possible in the cause of humanity.

THE HINDU INVASION.

"Hindutowns" are becoming common in this city. By the hundreds the natives of India are invading these shores. The castes and prejudices of these Hindus are a block to every progressive effort, and they are simply impossible as American citizens. Unless the immigration is stopped, it will not be long until California's Asiatic problem will be the problem of the United States, as it really is now, although, unfortunately, it is difficult to induce many in the east to realize this.

Dr. N. Krishna, Ph.D., of Bombay, visited California in 1907. He has made the following statement:

"While I was in the west, and a guest for a short time at Stockton, Cal., of the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, I met a banker who begged me to supply him with about 2000 Hindu workingmen who would work for \$1.50 or \$1.75 per day at the start. I therefore asked the reason why he did not employ American workingmen. He told me that he did not wish to employ American workingmen as they wanted from \$2.50 to \$4 per day. In Seattle I personally visited more than eight Japanese labor agencies. In Portland I met a Japanese gentleman who is supposed to be the richest Japanese in America, and in California I talked with more than thirty of the leading Japanese merchants and labor importers, and found that they are begged by the American capitalists—and offered a good commission—to get as many people as they can, not only from Japan, but from China, and India also."

A REAL CONVENTION.

The greatest assembly ever known of farmers and kindred lines will be held in St. Louis, May 2d, to 8th, under the auspices of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America. That organization has more than 3,500,000 signed members, with twenty-nine compact State organizations.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America has invited the American Society of Equity to participate in the convention deliberations. That organization has more than 2,500,000 signed members.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America has invited other organizations to participate in convention deliberations. The other organizations have signed memberships of more than 3,000,000.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor will be present. The trade-union movement is more than sympathetic with the objects of this convention—it is friendly indeed.

It is hard to tell what the outcome of such a gathering will be. Organized as never before, the farmer and the trade unionist will meet on common ground. They have much to discuss and agitate, and now that the divisions of old-line political parties are disappearing, this is the time and St. Louis next month the place to render valuable support to the desire of the American people to govern themselves. They have been governed too long.

LAKE CARRIERS DESPERATE.

Driven to desperation by their inability to secure sufficient strike breakers to take the places of the sailors, firemen and cooks now on strike, the board of directors of the Lake Carriers' Association was called into an unusual session during the week to devise some new move too serious to be handled by the executive committee, which usually governs that association.

It is probable that some plan will be adopted whereby the employers will offer a bonus or extra pay to strike breakers who will agree to work until the unions give up and the vicious passport system against which the strike was called is firmly fastened upon the men. The now notorious "welfare plan" or industrial passport scheme of the Lake Carriers has so disgusted even the strike breakers who were employed last season that very few of them are returning to the Lakes this spring.

Certain it is that the Lake Carriers will be compelled to make some change in their tactics. Their agents and shipping masters are openly confessing that they are finding it impossible to secure experienced seamen because of the strike and that even inexperienced laborers are hard to get.

The union men are jubilant at the outlook, and are beginning to smile at the prospects. The International Seamen's Union of America has already arranged a strike fund to be used on the Lakes, in addition to the funds already on hand in the treasuries of the Lake District Unions. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has appropriated \$20,000, another \$20,000 has been appropriated by the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific, the Fishermen's Union of the Pacific has voted \$5000, and in addition to this a heavy assessment has been voted by the other unions of the district. The entire Atlantic District has also decided to assist financially in the Lake strike by voting an assessment for this year. This now places at the disposal of the Lake District unions a fund sufficient to carry on the struggle an entire year.

It is absolutely certain that no matter what temporary inducements may be offered by the Lake Carriers, the seamen will not go back to work until the soul-degrading, liberty-destroying misnamed "welfare plan" is entirely abolished.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**An Opinion on Rockefeller's Generosity.**

The Reverend Charles F. Aked, pastor of John D. Rockefeller's New York church, applauds the oil king's generosity as follows:

"This man, who has greater wealth than kings, has used progressives in Missouri cities to take it in a more kingly way than kings and in a more wonderful way than anyone of us had ever dreamed to hope. It is the greatest gift since the Martyr received the purple crown. * * * In it all there is to me a lovely nobility of character."

"The Wayfarer," writing in the Oakland "Enquirer," comments as follows on the foregoing:

"All the miseries that have resulted from the gathering of the Rockefeller fortune; all the men who have taken their own lives because they have been beggared by it; all the women who have suffered and been driven to worse than death because of it; all the public officials, in California, other States, and Washington, who have been corrupted by it; all the laws of God and man that have been broken while it was being accumulated; all the meannesses, crimes and oppressions that it has given rise to—all these things make him who possesses it and gives it away a rival to righteousness to 'The Martyr who received the purple crown.' But, then, what would you? The reverend gentleman's salary is at stake; and he would be a foolish preacher—of the Aked kind—who would not lick the hand that feeds him."

* * *

Quickest Run of the Pony Express.

The first run of the pony express was made in ten days, and the enterprise was hailed with delight by citizens, though it never paid one-tenth of its cost. The promoters simply carried it on until the first transcontinental telegraph was finished, eighteen months later, in the belief that the pony express would lead to the award of large mail contracts for stage lines later on—a belief which proved well-founded.

The quickest run ever made by the pony express was when Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural message was sent from St. Joe to Sacramento in seven days and seventeen hours. The first rider out of St. Joe at that time was W. J. Cates, now a resident of Denver.

"I remember when the superintendent rushed out where I was standing by my horse, ready for the start," said Mr. Cates. "He was white with excitement. 'Ride as fast as you can, young man,' he said as he locked the pouch, 'because President Lincoln's inaugural message is in here.' It was a cold gloomy day in March, and the going was none too good, but I never made such good time, nor quicker changes at the relay stations." —Arthur Chapman, in May "Pacific Monthly."

* * *

Industrial Partnership.

"Goldwin Smith joins with Andrew Carnegie in advocating some sort of practical industrial partnership between employer and employed," says the "Christian Science Monitor." "He thinks it the only remedy for that which, unremedied, must in the end prove ruin. It is by such a partnership, he says, which will restore kindly relations, much more than by police or by bayonets, that the mutually destructive labor troubles must be stopped. 'The artisan often forgets that he as a customer is an employer and a master.' Prof. Smith predicts that if anything like these risings continues, the result must be the flight of manufacturers from the centers of agitation, perhaps to other places on this continent, perhaps to China, Japan, or Hindustan, with scarcity here and rise of prices for us all, including, of course, the strikers.

"Mr. Carnegie urges business men to take in their workmen as shareholders and partners in business. He declares that it is the one way in

which the problem of labor and capital can be satisfactorily solved. Mr. Carnegie says the only thing which would tempt him to return to business would be that he might address the workmen every year as fellow-partners. Co-operation must come. Combinations, he goes on to say, are inevitable, but trusts are not to be trusted; conditions have made them necessary, but they must be regulated, then they will prove beneficial.

"These are the thoughtful conclusions of careful observers on matters of vital importance to this country and its people. It will not do to depend on makeshifts or to base our hopes for future industrial peace and progress on temporary compromises. It is better to go at once to the bottom of the controversy and to build up our business structure on a fair, firm and lasting foundation."

* * *

English Labor Exchanges Fail.

The labor exchanges which were recently established by the English Government have proved to be useless because they are unable to provide work for the thousands of unemployed men in that country. The "Daily Express" (tariff reform organ) in commenting upon the situation, says:

"After the imposing inauguration of the labor exchanges, which are the Radical-Socialist panacea, one of the new short cuts to the millennium of the workers, there must follow their first result. That will be some knowledge of the real amount of worklessness with which these exchanges are intended to deal. Already enough is known to show in colors more lurid than those of heavy statistics, or even of platform oratory, the extent of this cancer which is eating into the soul and body of the country. By thousands men have swarmed, and still are swarming to the doors of the new labor exchanges. These are the men who want to work and cannot find work to do. These are the men who have been thrust out of their jobs, who have walked the streets and applied in every possible quarter in the pitiless quest of honest work, who have seen their homes broken up, who have watched wife and children go hungry, whose hearts have been broken by failure, who must be, very many of them, near if not actually over the border line which separates the unemployed from the unemployable. This is the wretched host whom the labor exchanges have summoned, with an illusory hint of hope, from the misery into which they found themselves being relentlessly pushed. This is the army of despair of which the numbers will give the whole country newly and furiously to think."

* * *

Organization Among Teachers.

The Colorado Teachers' Association, comprising a membership of 7000, in session in Denver recently, by an unanimous vote, decided to send fraternal delegates to chartered central bodies of the American Federation of Labor. The State Labor Commissioner, Edwin V. Brake, was elected a member of the educational council of the association. As the Colorado school teachers have determined to give ear to the arguments of union labor, there can be no good reason advanced why labor officials of other states should not bestir themselves in interesting the school teachers of their particular section, says St. Louis "Labor." The aggregate number of teachers would be difficult to determine, but a conservative estimate places the figures at approximately 1,000,000 employed in the public schools of the United States. Therefore, the teachers would be of tremendous assistance if they could flock to where they belong—the working class movement, for they are workers of the hardest kind. Their "salaries" amount to less than the "wages" received by many of their fellow-workers in the skilled trades.

FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

On Sunday, April 17th, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor met in formal session.

Requests for organizing aid were made by the sugar workers, the box makers, and from Alameda County. Arrangements were made to comply with the first two requests.

Action was taken on a number of communications covering happenings in the industrial world familiar to our readers. Congress and California's Senators were urged to favor the construction of a battleship in the Government Navy Yard. The eight-hour extension bill on Government work was included in the petition.

Resolutions referred to the executive council by the San Rafael convention were then dealt with as follows:

"Resolution No. 11." On motion each vice-president was instructed to do all in his power to organize a Woman's Union Label League in his locality, and report the results of his efforts to the next convention.

"Resolutions Nos. 1, 10, and the report of the special committee on Asiatic Exclusion." These were considered jointly, and in accordance with the recommendations of the convention the secretary was instructed to draft a circular letter covering the subject and send same to all affiliated unions.

"Resolutions No. 19 and 20." Secretary stated that copies of these resolutions which are relating to the working hours, etc., of postoffice clerks, were sent to California Senators and Representatives in Congress and all have acknowledged receipt of same, except Congressman McLachlan.

"Resolution No. 21." This resolution is relating to postal savings banks. It was amended in the convention by instructing the executive council "to use its best endeavors to further the establishment of a bank for the deposits of workmen." After some discussion, Vice-President Seaward moved that the executive council solicit the opinions of affiliated unions on this subject; carried.

"Resolution No. 34." Relating to the work of boiler makers in the Mare Island Navy Yard. Secretary stated that the instructions contained in this resolution had been complied with, copies of the resolution having been sent to California Senators and Representatives in Congress, also to the Secretary of the Navy and to the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders. The receipt of the resolution was acknowledged by all except the Secretary of the Navy.

"Resolutions Nos. 9 and 34." Relating to the organizing of migratory and unskilled workers. Secretary stated that in accordance with the instructions of the last meeting of the executive council, the committee from the Federation has met with like committees from the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

Secretary reported in this connection that every effort had been made to get unaffiliated locals throughout the State to join the Federation, with fairly good results, thirty-eight unions having joined to date. Of this number, eleven are San Francisco building trades unions.

The sum of \$112.25 in monthly contributions has been pledged by a number of affiliated unions to further the organization of unskilled labor, and \$200 a month was set aside by the executive council for the work. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a definite plan of action.

Secretary-treasurer Paul Scharrenberg's report for the first half of the fiscal year, ending March 31st, showed the receipts to be \$2622.39, and the disbursements \$1187.93, leaving a balance on hand of \$1434.46.

"A friendly thought is the purest gift a man can afford to man."—Carlyle.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 22, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Applications for Affiliation—From Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 1, Laborers' Protective Benevolent Association (Hod Carriers), and International Association of Marble Workers, No. 44; also submitting credentials for delegates. On motion these were referred to the organizing committee, with instructions to report this evening.

Credentials—From Cooks' Helpers, No. 110—Andrew McGlone, vice A. Waldman. Beer Bottlers—G. A. Wahl, vice Ernest Wadsworth. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Frank Noonan, vice Jas. Burch. Bartenders—Edward Manning, vice H. Morrison, and Frank Plate, vice W. Pern. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Delegate Jos. T. Liddy complaining of misquotation by newspapers. From Local, No. 11, Buffalo Stationary Firemen, Peter W. Collins, International Secretary I. B. E. W., Marine Firemen of the Great Lakes, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, No. 612, Helena, Montana, Stage Employees of Lawrence, Mass., Barbers, No. 431 of Eureka, Cal., Carpenters, No. 1440, of Deadwood, S. D., Painters, No. 268, of Nashville, Tenn., Barbers, No. 92, of Cripple Creek, Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29, of San Francisco, all endorsing the Hetch Hetchy propaganda, and pledging support. From Senator Perkins, an account of his efforts to bring battleship construction work to Coast yards. From Machinists, No. 68, Cooks' Helpers, No. 110, enclosing donations to Barbers and Steel Workers. From Newspaper Carriers' Union, stating that they had donated to Barbers, to Paper Makers and to Philadelphia Carmen, and had endorsed Hetch Hetchy resolution; also had notified the Emporium that the employment of Japs was the cause for discontinuance of their patronage. From Daniel J. Tobin, telegram as to date of his arrival in this city. From Brotherhood of Teamsters of San Francisco, inviting, through the Council, Bro. Tobin and the secretary to address their next meeting. From W. R. Hagerty, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, further information on matter of supplies for city government. From Model Shirt Co. of Indianapolis, soliciting patronage of union men to this union-made garment. From Hackmen's Union, stating that they had decided to accede to the advice of the Council in the matter of furnishing carriages to fair undertaking firms. From Congressmen and Senators of California and other cities, giving views and pledges of House of Representatives Bill, No. 22,579, and as to the printing of stamped envelopes by the Government; both of which propositions had been considered by this Council. Referred to Label Section—From Bakers' Union, No. 24, credentials for John Zamford as delegate to label section. Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting boycott on Green Mountain Dairy. From Executive Council of Teamsters, No. 7, endorsing request of Stablemen's Union for boycott on Rincon Hill Stable; also endorsing the contentions of Stable Employees in dispute with Laundry Wagon Drivers. From Stablemen's Union, request for boycott on Rincon Hill Stables. From Cooks' Helpers' Union, requesting influence of the Council to unionizing kitchen help employed in Poodle Dog Cafe, 415 Bush street. From United Textile Workers of Rockford, Ill., appeal for financial assistance. From Coopers' Union, No. 65, proposed contract for governing members in breweries. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Senate Bill, No. 6702, relative to "equip-

ping locomotives with safe and suitable boilers," etc. From Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, enclosing for approval H. R. Bill No. 22,776, providing for the retirement of employees from the civil service, and pensioning. From State Federation of Labor, requesting appointment of committeeman on migratory labor in place of Bro. A. C. Rose. On motion the request was complied with, and Bro. Theo. Johnson was appointed by the chair. Communication from California Raisin Day Committee, requesting co-operation and stating reasons why label of printing trades did not appear on cartons, and soliciting further information thereon. On motion secretary was instructed to comply with request. From Building Trades Council, inviting delegates to attend the second anniversary of the dedication of their Temple, Thursday, April 28, 1910. On motion the invitation was accepted and delegates advised to be present. From Building Trades Council, enclosing resolutions denouncing the S. F. "Examiner" for its attack upon present union labor administration, giving reasons therefor, and approving request of Mine Workers for a boycott on said paper. After some discussion these resolutions were referred to the executive committee. Also resolutions from Building Trades Council calling attention to the large number of Hindu emigrants being dumped into the Port of San Francisco, and soliciting this Council to join in a vigorous protest against the lax enforcement of the migration laws in this respect. On motion the resolutions were adopted and the request ordered complied with; and Bros. Burnett, Schilling and Spencer were appointed by the chair to co-operate with Building Trades Committee. Communication from Rev. Wm. Nat Friend, expressing the fraternal greetings of the Presbytery of San Francisco, and conveying heartiest wishes for success. Moved that the secretary communicate with Rev. Wm. N. Friend, expressing our appreciation of his sentiments, and inviting him to address the Council at his convenience; carried.

Special Order of Business—The hour of 9 p. m. having arrived, the special order set, namely, the election of a treasurer, was proceeded with. Bro. Jas. McTiernan was placed in nomination, and there being no other nominations they were ordered closed, and the secretary was instructed to cast ballot for Bro. McTiernan for treasurer; he was therefore declared duly elected; he thanked the delegates for their confidence in him.

At this time the Council considered the communication from the Hall Association, which stated that the association had redeemed bonds of Gas Workers' Union, and it would be necessary for Council to elect another representative on the board of directors. The chair called for nominations, and Delegate Geo. W. Bell being the only nominee, the secretary was directed to cast ballot, and Bro. Bell was declared regularly elected Council representative in Hall Association.

Reports of Unions—Newspaper Solicitors—Desire that delegates keep in mind their dispute with S. F. "Call;" are making progress and request demand for their card. Leather Workers—Still out; satisfied with outlook. Typographical—Gone on record against proposed Printing Trades Department of A. F. of L. Also reported that at last meeting of the Joint Conference Board at Cincinnati, communication bearing on this matter was filed. Boot and Shoe Workers—Still out on strike against Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co.; request co-operation of sister unions. Barbers—Still boycotting unfair shops; thanks delegates for assistance rendered. Cooks—Odeon Cafe straightened out. Pile Drivers—Business good; all men working. Steam Shovel Men—Still out on Erickson, Petterson job; will win this strike. Delegate Tveitmoe called attention to the benefit to be given by Building Trades Council to Father O'Grady's proposed industrial school in the west

of Ireland, and requested all delegates from the Council to attend, and promised an excellent entertainment. Retail Delivery Drivers—Request a demand for their button from men delivering groceries, etc.

Executive Committee's Report—The committee submitted progressive reports on case of Stationary Firemen vs. Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Co., Waiters' application for boycott on the Bismarck Cafe, and complaint of the Laundry Wagon Drivers against Stablemen's Union. On complaint of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, requesting a boycott on Rapid Auto Delivery Company, the committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on this concern; concurred in. The committee recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Cracker Bakers' Union, No. 125, and also the endorsement of wage scale and agreement of auxiliary to Cracker Bakers' Union; concurred in. The committee recom-

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are made here. Quality and
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MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

mended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott against Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co.; concurred in. The secretary read a communication from Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., stating that they would be pleased to meet the committee through the Council in the hope of adjusting this difficulty; on motion it was referred to the executive committee for action. The committee recommended that the dispute between Electrical Workers' Unions, No. 151 and No. 6, be referred to their International for adjudication; concurred in. The committee further recommended that No. 6 be advised through the Building Trades Council to transfer to No. 151 four men now employed on the telephone job; concurred in. The committee reported having instructed the secretary to communicate with the International Office of Electrical Workers and request them to appoint a representative to adjudicate the differences between these two unions, relative to their constitutional rights on jurisdiction. The committee again recommended that the application of Soap, Soda and Candle Workers' Union for a boycott on the Metropolitan Laundry be denied. Moved to concur in recommendation. Amended that Council now declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Metropolitan Laundry Co. Amendment lost, and committee's recommendation concurred in. The matter of so-called detectives carrying arms was found by the committee to be a violation of the law adopted at the last session of the Legislature, Senate Bill, No. 214, introduced by Senator Finn, which provides that only deputy sheriffs and police officers can carry arms without permits, and that all others must secure from police commissioners of cities of the first class permits to carry weapons. The committee recommended this information to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and to the Building Trades Council for proper action.

Colonel Weinstock addressed the Council at length upon the proposed arbitration plan now in operation in London, England, and which he hoped would be adopted by this Council.

Mr. Clarence Darrow was present and was also invited to address the Council on topics of interest to the workers. Bro. H. J. Conway, International Secretary of Retail Clerks, was present and was invited to address the Council. (The substance of the speeches of the above-named gentlemen will be found elsewhere in the "Labor Clarion.")

Receipts—Press Feeders, \$6; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Pile Drivers, \$6; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$8; Hackmen, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$2; Box Makers, \$4; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Upholsterers, \$6; Hoisting Engineers, No. 59, application fee, \$5; Bookbinders, \$6; Soap Workers, \$4; Elevator Conductors, application fee, \$5; Machine Coopers, \$4; Milkers, \$4; Cooks' Helpers, \$8; Barbers, \$14; Teamsters, \$20; Janitors, \$4; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$6; Horse Shoers, \$4; Ship Drillers, \$2; Sugar Workers, \$6; Shoe Clerks, \$12. Total, \$160.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, regular and extra, \$14; messengers' fees, sending out Hetch Hetchy letters, \$1; stenographer, \$20; Miss M. Shields, services in office, \$18; Washington Dodge, for tax due on Labor Council furniture, \$5.50. Total, \$98.50. Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Thackeray, anxious to enter Parliament, stood for Oxford, thinking he might win the seat from Lord Monck, who then represented it. Meeting his opponent in the street one day, Thackeray shook hands with him, had a little talk over the situation and took leave of him with the quotation, "May the best man win!" "I hope not," said Lord Monck very cordially, with a pleasant little bow.

Thrust and Parry

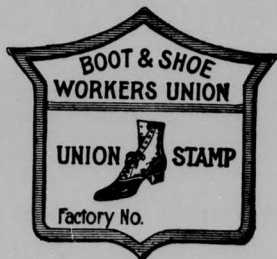
"A trade unionist who believes in the open shop is so rare a phenomenon that people will rub their eyes twice before they start in on the account given of a speech delivered by the secretary of the American Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Warren S. Stone said that he did not believe in driving men into the unions by force. Of his belief in organized labor he left no doubt; to the unions he gave credit for great improvements in the standard of living and conditions of employment. Mr. Stone is evidently one of those men of whom there are altogether too few in this world, who do not believe that because a thing is good in their eyes it must therefore be forced down everybody's throat. It is a degree of charity we are not accustomed to find in our labor leaders, and as such deserves to be signalized."—New York "Post."

Whether Mr. Stone said all he is credited with by the daily press is doubtful. It is reasonably certain that some of his remarks had "open shop" tendencies. This, unfortunately, is to be regretted. The mistake made on these matters is that speakers and writers judge according to the limitations of their horizon. The railroads stand together in arranging wage and hour schedules with their engineers, firemen and conductors. The large organizations of these men hold themselves aloof from their brethren of organized labor. They are able to do this with some success, owing to the conditions surrounding their employment. If they should have to depend, as all other workers do, on the support of their fellows, and if they were obliged to compete for jobs with a large number of employers anxious to get the best of it bidding for the services of men and women, then the railroad unions would realize the difference between anything approaching the "open shop" as compared to the "union shop."

"The importance of insisting on the anti-union shop and the independent workman was sharply called to mind last week by the complaint made by unionists that a local contractor had worked his employees overtime for the completion of needed hospital buildings and the preservation of the county building. The employees concerned made no complaint. They had been asked in view of the apparent need, to work extra hours for extra-time pay, and they had done so. No one was the sufferer."—Los Angeles "Times."

Of course "open shop" employees are not going to draw attention to law violation. They are afraid of losing their jobs. There were undoubtedly plenty of men available to aid the contractor. The talk about helping the sick and receiving pay for overtime is merely a play on the public sympathy. The city statute calls for eight-hours' work. The "Times" favors long hours, no standard of compensation, and helplessness to protest on the part of the workers, because it seems to line up with its advocacy of "industrial freedom," although it really doesn't. Freedom cannot be all one-sided.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



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Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

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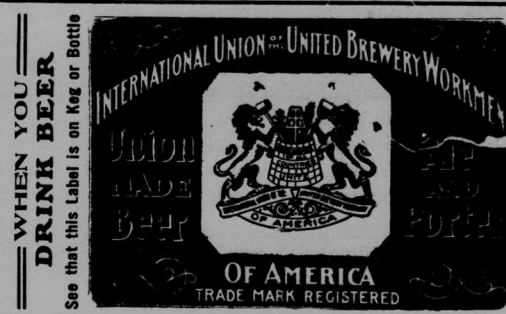
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This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery.

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LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

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Notes in Union Life

Michael Dugan of the carpenters (No. 22) died in Stockton on April 18th. He was born in Ireland thirty-six years ago, and is survived by a son and daughter.

Stanley B. Wilson, editor of the Los Angeles "Citizen," was presented with a beautiful carved oak, leather upholstered desk chair by Millmen's Union, No. 884, of the southern city. The recipient was taken by surprise, but managed to recover long enough to suitably express his appreciation.

Miss Lucile Eaves will be here during the middle of June. She is going to head the department of education at the summer session of the University of California and give courses in "Socialization of education as applied to the individual and as applied to institutions."

D. J. Tobin, president of the International Teamsters' Union, is in town. He is the guest of the craft locals, and is welcomed by organized labor.

J. J. McTiernan was elected treasurer of the Labor Council last Friday night.

May 8th—Sunday week—is the date selected for the gathering of representatives of unions to consider plans for the erection of a permanent Labor Temple. The meeting will be called during the afternoon in the main hall at 316 Fourteenth street.

Contracts have been signed in the brewing industry of Portland, whereby the scale is increased \$3 to conform with the San Francisco schedule.

The Rev. Wm. Nat Friend has been invited to address the central body. This is a graceful way of showing our appreciation of the reverend gentleman's talks on trade-union topics, in which he came out definitely for the union shop and upheld the principles of organized labor.

Trouble is looming ahead for the plumbers and tinsmiths of Marysville, according to newspaper reports, although the latter are frequently wrong. A carpenters' strike has just been settled.

Two suggestions are timely here. First, ask for the union label; second, patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers and inform them of the reasons.

The professional chauffeurs of Oakland have organized to do almost everything except touch either wage or hour conditions. "We are not a labor organization in any sense of the word," is one sentence from the literary secretary's pen. Another is: "We see in the future many bright visions of success." Evidently the future is discernible to the gentlemen who toil on autos.

The support solicited by the San Francisco labor movement in the Hetch Hetchy controversy is having its effect. Practically all the unions outside the city, as well as inside, have complied with the request to urge the authorities in Washington, D. C., not to throw the least obstacle in the way of a pure water supply for our people.

Last night the second anniversary of the occupancy of the Building Trades Temple was appropriately celebrated. Delegates from the central body were specially invited, and attended, and the program was a pleasure to all concerned.

Cress Gannon, the ever-popular manager of "Organized Labor," has received word of the success of his brother in Australia in his life-work.

T. E. Zant is secretary of Carpenters' Union, No. 855, at Coalinga, Cal. He is as active as when a resident of San Francisco in advancing the interests of organized labor.

The molders have voted adversely on the proposition to hold an international convention this year.

The milk wagon drivers report all members working and the union in excellent shape.

DECLINE OF APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

In former days every boy was advised to learn a trade, and it was customary for him on reaching a suitable age to be bound apprentice, says the "Christian Science Monitor." Some of the old indentures were very stringent. The applicant undertook for a period of seven years to "put himself apprentice to the master, serve him faithfully, keep secrets and obey his lawful commands." Instances were numerous where faithful service secured for the apprentice a share in the business and even the hand of the daughter of the house. All this has been changed by the marked advance made in methods of production. Machinery has very largely replaced handicraft. Trades have become sectional. Whereas years ago a mechanic was able to make a complete article, he is now generally employed in making but a single part of it, the finishers putting the various sections together into a composite whole. The lad no longer sits at the bench with his master, receiving instructions from him, but is handed over to the foreman of a department and gets but a smattering of a trade.

Another reason for the decline of apprenticeship is that the struggle for existence becomes daily keener, and the earliest opportunity is taken after a boy leaves school of putting him into the wage-earning ranks. For a few years the boy is thrown from pillar to post, filling any occupation at hand, and too often when he is so old that he can no longer be engaged as shop-boy or messenger he is undisciplined, unskilled and unemployable.

The problem is a serious one. In England a national institution of apprenticeship has been formed to aid in the apprenticing of boys and girls to trades in which skill is required. Something is needed to controvert the idea that the subdivision of labor has lessened the intelligent interest found in old craftsmen, and that the monotony of machine work has a deteriorating effect. The question of what shall be done with our boys is important.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Neuhaus & Co., Inc., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

"What's your mule's name?" "I call him Corporation," answered the old colored man. "How did you come to give him such a name?" "From studyin' de animal an' readin' de papahs. Dat mule gets mo' blame an' abuse dan anyt'ing else in de township, an' goes ahead havin' his own way jes' de same."

Living up STRICTLY to Union Principles



Five years ago we adopted the Union Label, and were the first in this city to do so. Ever since we have been true and loyal to it, and have never been known to disregard any of its principles.

In fact we are regarded by Union Men as the ideal union tailoring concern of San Francisco.

Remember, Union Men, you don't have to pay us a cent more than you would a non-union concern, but you get better workmanship, honest materials, and the best linings.

ADVOCATES OF UNIONISM

Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

Seventh Street at Market

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CALIFORNIA'S
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Leave San Francisco - 8 A.M.

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A Delightful Scenic Water Trip

FOR TOURISTS AND AUTO PARTIES
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Pacific Street Wharf : Market Street Ferry Depot : Flood Building
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Pertinent and Impertinent

The "keep off the grass" signs in thirty New York parks will be replaced this month with sign posts reading, "Come on the Grass." This is in accordance with an order issued by Mayor Gaynor's park commissioner allowing the children to romp on certain lawns and grassy hill-sides, and is an example that could well be followed all over this and other countries.

Dining with a friend recently Alfred Balfour was expatiating on Joseph Chamberlain as a "hospital optimist." "And how would you describe yourself?" asked Mr. Balfour's host. "Oh, I am a 'cheerful pessimist,'" replied the Opposition leader.

An ordinance has been passed by the City Council of Waterloo, Nebraska, and signed by the Mayor and is effective at once, which, among other things, regulates matters relative to the cleanliness of barber shops, and then provides: "It shall be unlawful for any barber in this town to eat onions between 7 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. No barber, while shaving a customer, shall insert his thumb or finger in the customer's mouth; shall not discuss the gossip of the town, and shall not use tobacco while working over a chair; shall not insist upon a customer having his neck shaved or his hair singed." A violation of any of the provisions shall subject the barber to arrest and a fine of not less than \$5 for each and every offense. Waterloo is evidently true to its name for those who remove hirsute acquirements as a means of livelihood.

City Comptroller E. S. Morrow of Pittsburg, Pa., has brought suit against himself as a citizen and taxpayer to restrain himself and other city officials from carrying out certain contracts for street improvements until certain legal points are settled. And this in Pittsburg!

When Lord Kitchener, the British officer who lately visited San Francisco, reached New Zealand in his travels, he was the victim of a surprise when the authorities refused his Hindu servant permission to land. The law was obeyed, too. It made no difference whether the Hindu was also, nominally, at least, a British subject, and Kitchener a man whose word is law among his people in the army, undesirable Asiatics are kept out for keeps.

It is said that many a good man has failed because his wishbone is where his backbone should be.

A \$62,000 building permit was issued for the Sacramento Labor Temple on March 30th. The work of demolishing the old buildings on the lot is now under way.

Boston, with a population of 600,000, has a Cigar Makers' Union with a membership of 2800. San Francisco, with a population of 500,000, has a union of that trade with a membership of only 300. The officers of the local union of cigar makers account for the difference by the fact that the people who ought to ask for cigars bearing the union label ask for goods made in unfair factories in preference to home products made under fair conditions.

What would the pioneers think if they could return to their former haunts and see the alteration made by invention and progress? A press dispatch from Marysville, Cal., says that the stage lines running out of that city are to change from the old thoroughbrace hauled by two, four or six horses, to automobiles. The passing of the stage coach should draw a tear from many an eye, for those who have traveled on this not-over-comfortable vehicle, or have waited on the roadside while the horses dashed by to the accompaniment of picturesque language, know that California's mountains will not seem the same with the new-fangled automobile tooting around the sharp curves.

SEEING THE BIG THINGS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The microscope has its uses. But you cannot see the stars through a microscope. You cannot get a broad view of nature—the rivers, the mountains, the green earth. You cannot see even a single tree through a microscope.

There are men who always look at life through this little instrument. They seem to have a peculiar delight in searching for the small things in life—the petty, the mean things—in others' lives. They never have a vision. They never take into the sweep of their horizon the really great and good things. If they were to be shown a beautiful painting, they would search for fly-specks upon the frame. And because their outlook is narrow, they become pessimistic and bitter.

Unfortunately, the labor movement is sometimes retarded by these unhappy individuals. Occasionally they are found within the ranks of the workers. They are the ones who are dead weights to the really earnest men who are bravely making a fight for better things. But they are also found outside the labor movement. To them, the labor movement consists of unreasonable strikes and unscrupulous agitators. They do not see the millions of children in the mills and factories who should be at home and in the schools, and for whom organized labor is making a strong fight, while the great mass of even intelligent people are strangely indifferent to their struggles. They seem to be ignorant of the terrible sweatshop in which thousands of the toilers are wearing out their lives in the hopelessness of abject poverty, and for whom the labor union almost single-handed is battling, in what is bound to be a winning fight.

Who is doing more for the woman that toils? What institution stands more courageously for a squarer deal for our sisters and mothers? Not in a weak, sickly, sentimental way, but with a vigor and a red-bloodedness that is sometimes startling in its persistency and in its effectiveness. Look through your telescope for a little while—and forget the fly-specks. Nobody likes them. We can't get rid of them altogether, but there is something else on the horizon.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTES.

The death rate per 10,000 from tuberculosis in Victoria, Australia, has fallen from 14.58 in 1890 to 9.58 in 1907, and in Melbourne and suburbs from 20 in 1890 to 11.6 in 1907. The fall is attributed to the aggressive campaign against this disease, including the registration of tuberculosis cases, the erection of institutions for treatment and the general improvement of sanitary and working conditions.

The Newfoundland Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is carrying on a vigorous and necessary campaign this year in the island. The death rate from the disease in Newfoundland is very large. About one in every five of the total population dies of it, and, what is worse, in the last six years the death rate, which is stationary or decreasing elsewhere, has increased about 50 per cent. This is due largely to the native horror of fresh air in the house.

Societies for the promotion of public health measures and particularly for the erection of tuberculosis sanatoria have been formed in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to the statement of a Greek pastor of Lowell, Mass., 60 per cent of the large Greek population living in that city suffer from tuberculosis.

NOTICE TO STEAM SHOVEL MEN.

Until further notice, the firm of Erickson & Petterson is unfair to members of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29, and trade unionists are urged to communicate with J. P. Sherbesman 253 Third street, San Francisco, before entering into negotiations with the firm.

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

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Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,529,978.50
Deposits December 31, 1909.....\$35,610,731.93
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MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

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Fiederlein & Thiemann, 3470 Mission.
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Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.
R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.
And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.
G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.
Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.
Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.
Gehmann & Seitz, 4458 Mission.
Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.
L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.
Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.
C. Geyer, 330 Brazil ave.
Thoke & Sadler, Clement, near 5th ave.
Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.
Christ. Pfeiffermann, 541 Montgomery.
Paul Kraus, 1550 Church, cor. Duncan.
Peter Gumm, 3899 24th, cor. Sanchez.
Home Bakery, 1112 Devisadero.
Wreden's Bakery Department, 2258 Fillmore.
Swiss American Bakery, 2757 24th.
Alcazar Bakery, 1321 Fillmore.
Palm Bakery, 1714 Waller.
Sunnyside Bakery, 2901 Diamond.
John Kohs, 25th and Mission.
B. & D. Restaurant, 178 Third.
Thistle Bakery, 2767 21st.
C. Jensen, 4106 25th.
O. Elliger, 305 Jules ave., Ingleside.
L. Loeffler, 690 Chenery.
San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.
Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: April, Black on Poppy.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 557 Clay.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 560 Sacramento.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) *Lanson & Lauray, 534 Jackson.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levinston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(216) Matthews, E. L., 568 Castro.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.
(225) North Beach 535 Montgomery Ave.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 362 Clay.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
(34) *Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 509 Sansome.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(20) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
Sutro Baths.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County.

- American Fuel Co.
Arcade Hotel, San Pablo avenue, cor. 20th.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Eagle Box Factory.
French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
Montgomery-Osborne Hardware Co., 375 12th.
Oakland Cream Depot, 1665-67 Willow.
Phillips & Leisz, produce dealers, 339 12th.
Piedmont Press, 1166 Webster.
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.
Schlueter's Bazaar, 1158-60 Washington.
Texas Bakery, 2010 Ashby avenue, Berkeley.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Chairmen of chapels are urgently requested to make returns for the current month's collections at the earliest possible date. Secretary-treasurer Michelson has to prepare his I. T. U. reports and arrange the roll of membership for election day. This entails more than the usual amount of work, and there are not many days in which to do it.

Last Sunday's meeting drew an average attendance. Nominations for the ensuing term proved the attraction. It was decided to maintain the present salary rates of officers. The following members were nominated: For president—George A. Tracy and Harry L. White; first vice-president—Frank Bonnington and Philip Johnson; second vice-president—W. W. Cowperthwaite and George S. Hollis; secretary-treasurer—Leo Michelson; executive committee (one to be elected)—W. A. Gallagher and E. Donovan; reading clerk—Mrs. C. E. Hawkes; trustee—W. J. French; sergeant-at-arms—D. G. Lewis; auditing committee (four to be elected)—C. Schmitt, W. J. Higgins, B. Wise and J. F. Newman; delegates to the International Typographical Union convention (three to be elected)—W. A. Gallagher, E. Donovan, Frank Wandress, David Cooper, Thos. Dignan, B. Wise and Con Schmitt; alternate delegates—C. W. Cody, J. E. Wilcox and Miss May McKinley; delegates to Labor Council (nine to be elected)—J. W. Mullen, H. M. Alexander, B. Schonhoff, Leo Michelson, L. F. Compton, Geo. A. Tracy, E. Donovan, W. J. French, C. H. Parker and Philip Johnson; delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League (three to be elected)—C. H. Parker, J. K. Phillips and C. B. Crawford.

Strike benefits were ordered paid to members withdrawn from the Marshall Press, the same to continue until other employment is secured. An exhaustive investigation into this office showed a condition of affairs that necessitated closing it to union men and women.

Albert Springer applied for membership. The regular committee will consider the application on the evening of May 9th at headquarters.

Herman Reuben, Marvin F. Hoff, A. E. Gracie and Ed J. Guenley (apprentice) were admitted to membership, and were initiated, together with Arthur E. Englehardt and Fred Hamm, both apprentices.

A secret ballot was taken on the proposal to increase the scale \$1 a day in unsanitary offices. It was adopted by a vote of 35 ayes to 1 no. June 1st was the date set for the amendment to take effect.

A report on the label controversy advised waiting the action of the different International Unions of the printing trades, all of whom will meet this summer.

Frank Mooney, Joseph A. Rae, Robert Allen, Val. Hanlon and H. E. Bennett were elected a canvassing board for election day—May 18th—in accordance with the amendment adopted since the last election.

Another exhaustive report was presented by the label committee, which showed steady progress in the agitation to further the label's interests.

Forty-seven traveling cards were deposited during the month and fifty-four withdrawn. The total membership is 961.

A communication from the secretary of the union label trades department of the A. F. of L. called attention to the work being conducted, and pointed out the rapid growth of label sentiment throughout the country.

The executive committee was instructed to represent No. 21 at the meeting on May 8th to consider ways and means for the erection of a permanent Labor Temple in this city.

Will M. Cressy, who is one of the star-liners on the Orpheum circuit, carries an I. T. U. card, and occasionally deposits it with a local secretary in order to have the opportunity of talking "shop" with some of the old-timers.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 130 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 130 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 130 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet 807 Folsom.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursdays.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

For Women in Union and Home

An American woman has won honors abroad among hundreds of competitors in the literary field. Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Lionel S. Marks), author and poet, has been awarded the prize of \$1500 offered last July by one of the governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon for a play to be produced there this year. The play accepted is entitled "The Piper," is in four acts, and deals with the familiar legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. Out of 315 plays submitted, two were first judged as possessing equal merit, and subsequently the prize was given as noted. Josephine Preston Peabody's poems have been published in book form, and have been admired by many readers in this country. She was at one time instructor in English literature at Wellesley College, and was educated in Boston schools and at Radcliffe in Cambridge.

The sphere in which women are competing, or better perhaps co-operating, with men is already large, and is steadily increasing. To mention but a few instances, woman has already proved her competency as an aeronaut, piloting both the ordinary spherical balloon, as well as the aeroplane, while the results of her successful labors are seen in the laboratory, the landscape garden and municipal government. Last and certainly not least, we learn that Mlle. M. D. Bandurin has commenced to practice as an engineer. This practical lady has only recently completed a course of engineering in the Women's Technological Institute in St. Petersburg, after which she immediately undertook practical work. Her first undertaking was to assist in the building of a large warehouse for an army co-operative society, after which Mlle. Bandurin was appointed assistant engineer on the new bridge which is being constructed across the Neva, where she superintended first the leveling of the banks of the river, subsequently taking charge of the work of driving the piles.

Says a Kansas weekly paper: "The adoption of the ordinance providing for the city disposal of garbage was passed because the women of Emporia demanded it. The male voters of this town don't care how dirty things are around them. But women have pride. Moreover, they have votes. And pride, plus votes for women, cleans up a town. No other one factor does so much toward the progressive decent government that characterizes our Kansas towns as municipal suffrage for women. Kansas is a State with a dozen cities under commission government, with municipal ownership of light and water, and largely because the women of Kansas towns vote. Women can do much better by persuasion. But how they can use the big stick when they have it!"

Graduates of Miss Ely's school in New York have recently opened a clubhouse where women studying for a profession may live. Mrs. Arthur Slade, who is president of the club, reports that already the applicants far outnumber those who may be cared for. Only a nominal sum is charged those who live at the club. Every applicant must be recommended by a graduate of Miss Ely's school.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, is a pretty girl, with blue eyes and fair hair. She is a fearless horsewoman, a tireless rider and the winner of a scholarship which, she is proud to think, would enable her to continue her studies if she were to be thrown upon her own resources. Miss Taft has traveled round the world with her parents. She speaks French almost as easily as English, and while at Manila learned to talk Spanish and also the native Tagalog. She has the credit of being an excellent cook, and of being able to make her own clothes.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, April 26th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Reinstated to membership in good standing: J. W. Frank, G. C. St. John, W. J. McCoy, F. M. Schmitz. Transfers deposited: B. E. Canfield, Local 162; Henry Hughes, Local 101; Don Stewart, Local 20; Ralph Leonard, Local 210; A. E. Gracie, Local 149; Mrs. J. M. Fernald, Local 210; Harry K. Bellgardt, conditional card. Transfer withdrawn, F. J. Cooke, Local 2.

Permission has been granted members to serenade a brother member.

A price was made for July 4th celebration out of jurisdiction, to leave city on morning of 4th, undefined work, dancing to last not later than 4 a. m. \$20 per man, all expenses, leader double.

A. J. Haywood has been appointed to fill vacancy on the board of directors, caused by the resignation of J. Green.

The regular monthly meeting of the Branch will be held Thursday, May 5th, at headquarters, 1055 Broadway, Oakland.

The picnic committee is hard at work on the arrangements for the grand picnic and music festival to be held at Shell Mound Park on July 21st and report that conditions indicate that this season's event will even eclipse that of last year, which was a grand success. The members are urged to lend their assistance in making the affair one long to be remembered.

The committee on municipal music has been before the Board of Supervisors and asked for an appropriation for music in the various parks throughout the city. The matter has been referred to the finance committee, and all indications point to a favorable report from that body.

Tomorrow (Saturday, April 30th), is Raising Day. Do your duty.

FROM THE PRINTING PRESSMEN.

To Members of Organized Labor—Greeting: At the last regular meeting of San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, held on Monday evening, April 11, 1910, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, notify all unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco Building Trades Council, State Federation of Labor, and all central labor bodies in the State of California, that all labels and printing for the California Fruit Canners' Association are of home industry product, and done in fair offices, therefore be it

"Resolved, That all members of organized labor notify their families and friends in making purchases of canned goods that they be sure and insist that they bear the name of the California Fruit Canners' Association."

We desire to call your attention to the Schmidt Label and Litho. Co., declared unfair by the San Francisco Labor Council and Allied Printing Trades Council.

This firm is unfair to the printing trades for several reasons:

- Believes in open shop policy.
- Have all non-union men in their employ.
- Have cheaper help.
- Have cut wages.

Do not comply with the same uniform shop conditions that all members of the unions now enjoy in all union shops.

All labels, posters and printing bearing the name of Schmidt Label & Lithograph Co., are a non-union product.

Respectfully yours,

S. F. PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 24

Manager: "The crowd in front is calling for the author." Star: "That's nice." Manager: "Don't think it. The house is packed with his creditors."

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

The Leading

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Of San Francisco

NOW OCCUPIES HIS OWN NEW BUILDING AT THE OLD LOCATION

Built especially to suit the requirements of the undertaking business. This is the finest, most modern and best-equipped building in the city. Come and see it at your first opportunity.

1919 Mission Street

Between 15th and 16th Streets.

PHONE MARKET 109

Mr. Truman devotes his entire personal time and attention to this business, assuring the public of capable and conscientious service, and prompt and polite treatment.

CHURCH LABOR TEMPLE.

One of the most novel churches that has ever been established will be organized under the auspices of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor in the lower section of New York City.

For some years the churches have been moving out of the lower east side of New York, because of the changing population.

The new enterprise will be peculiarly a workmen's institution, and will be known as the labor temple. In every meeting to be held, it is proposed to give expression to the viewpoint of the church with regard to the human problems of the day, economic, social and moral.

Most prominent among the features will be a workmen's mass meeting to be held on every Sunday afternoon, with speakers of the broadest sympathy, whose addresses will be followed by a discussion and questions from the floor. The building will be open all day and every night, not so much for the carrying on of so-called institutional work—although some such work will be done—but for the study and the discussion of the vital questions which confront workmen and their families, and for the setting up of practical programs which shall meet their needs.

In connection with the Sunday afternoon meeting, a brotherhood will be organized, which will include men of all classes. It is planned to make this brotherhood one of the important factors in the social life of the working people of New York City.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor, who is also a member of the local Machinists' Union, is to have charge of this enterprise. For some years he has been advocating throughout the country what he regards as the ideal church for workingmen. He will now have an opportunity to demonstrate in New York City just what kind of work the church should engage in.

It is hoped that organized labor in New York will co-operate in this organization, because of the unusual opportunity which it affords for the discussion of the questions which are related to the trade union.

Give orders and do it yourself and you will be rid of anxiety.—Portuguese.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, Opp. Stockton Street COMMERCIAL BUILDING

**"KEYSTONE SHOES"**
FOR MEN

**The "UNION-STAMPED" Shoe
of Satisfaction**

Made in ALL STYLES, ALL SHAPES, ALL LEATHERS

Here are shoes that combine COMFORT with DURABILITY — the restful COMFORT that keeps the wearer cheerful; — the DURABILITY that gives the wearer SATISFACTION. Compare them with other makes. You'll find they are the Best Shoes in the World for the Money.

2⁵⁰

3⁰⁰

NOTE—To accommodate those who are unable to purchase during the day, OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10.

3⁵⁰

4⁰⁰